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pages of text, consisting of an annotated catalogue with descriptions of new species, and eleven plates.

Dr. J. C. Arthur's bulletin (65, Purdue) on Formalin for prevention of Potato Scab, shows that by the use of this substance " seed-potatoes " may be practically freed from scab germs by an immersion for two hours in a solution of the approximate strength of 1:300.

In a recent number of the Journal of School Geography, Professor Conway MacMillian contributes some useful notes for teachers on the Geographical Distribution of Plants. Copies can probably be obtained of the author by addressing him at the University of Minnesota.

Professor G. B. Frankforter, of the University of Minnesota, has begun the chemical study of the common poke-weed (*Phytolacca decandra*), and has published the first part of his results in the American Journal of Pharmacy. Among the results thus far obtained is the remarkably high per cent. (41.62) of potassium oxide found in the ash.

From the Experiment Station Record we learn that the following amounts were included in the Congressional appropriations for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1897–8, viz.: Division of Botany, $23,800; Division of Agrostology, $18,100; Division of Forestry, $28,520; Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, $26,500. This is hopeful; nearly $100,000 for the study of some phase of botanical science! But one is disappointed in finding that Congressmen have wasted $130,000 for a free distribution of seeds. We hoped that the day of this unwisdom had passed·—CHARLES E. BESSEY.

ZOOLOGY.

A List of the Birds of the Vicinity of West Chester, Chester Co., Pennsylvania.—(*Continued from page 814.*)—

106. *Dendroica æstiva* (Gmel.), Yellow Warbler. Rather common summer resident, but more abundant during the migration period. (Earliest spring occurrences: May 5, 1888; May 14, 1889).

107. *D. cœrulescens* (Gmel.), Black-throated Blue Warbler. Abundant migrant. (Spring occurrences: May 14, 1887; May 9–12, 1888; May 11, 1889; May 9, 1891. Fall occurrences: Sept. 7–29, 1889; Sept. 23 to Oct. 5, 1890).

108. *D. coronata* (Linn.), Myrtle Marbler. The most abundant migrant of the family, unless *Compsothlypsis americana* should be assigned

that position. (Spring occurrences: April 19, 1886; May 7, 1887; May 4–19, 1888; May 3–17, 1890; April 22 to May 9, 1891. Fall occurrences: Oct. 12, 1889; Oct. 18, 1890).

109. *D. maculosa* (Gmel.), Magnolia Warbler. Common migrant in the spring and fall. (Spring occurrences: May 9–15, 1888; May 14, 1889; May 10–17, 1890; May 9, 1891).

110. *D. cœrulea* (Wils.), Cærulean Warbler. Very rare migrant. I shot a female in a swamp in West Goshen, May 10, 1890 (now in collection Acad. Nat. Sci. Philada.). I believe this to be the only published record of this species in eastern Pennsylvania, with the exception of one recentty secured in Delaware Co. Dr. B. H. Warren claims ("Birds of Pennsylvania," 2d ed., 1890) to have seen five individuals in this part of the State, but since he does not mention to have taken specimens, the identity of these cases must be questioned.

111. *D. pennsylvanica* (Linn.), Chestnut-sided Warbler. Abundant migrant in the spring and fall. (Spring occurrences: May 7, 1887; May 9, 1888; May 11, 1889; May 10–17, 1890; May 9, 1891).

112. *D. castanea* (Wils.), Bay-breasted Warbler. Infrequent migrant. I shot a male on May 11, 1889, and a male and female May 17, 1890, also a bird of the year Sept. 17, 1890.

113. *D. striata* (Forst.), Black-poll Warbler. Common migrant in the spring and fall. (Spring occurrences; May 17, 1887; May 9–27, 1888; May 11–14, 1889; May 17, 1890; May 8, 1891).

114. *D. blackburniœ* (Gmel.), Blackburnian Warbler. Tolerably common migrant in the spring and fall. (Spring occurrences: May 5–19, 1888; May 4, 1891; May 7, 1897. Fall occurrences: Aug. 28, 1888; Sept. 19, 1890).

115. *D. virens* (Gmel.), Black-throated Green Warbler. Abundant spring and fall migrant. (Spring occurrences: April 28 to May 12, 1888; April 25 to May 8, 1891. Fall occurrences: Oct. 7. 1887; Sept. 19–29, 1889; Sept. 19 to Oct. 5, 1890).

116. *D. vigorsii* (Aud.), Pine Warbler. Common migrant in the fall. (Fall occurrences: Oct. 1–8, 1887; Sept. 19, 1889; Sept. 17 to Oct. 18, 1890). No spring occurrences have been noted by me.

117. *D. palmarum hypochrysea* Ridgw., Yellow Palm Warbler. Rather infrequent migrant in the spring. I have never seen it in the fall. In April, 1891, I shot five specimens and saw a few others, and saw a single one April 25, 1897.

118. *D. discolor* (Vieill.), Prairie Warbler. Rather rare migrant, which I have seen only twice, on May 10, 1890, when I secured a female and saw two other individuals, and May 2, 1897.

119. *Seiurus aurocapillus* (Linn.). Oven-bird. Common summer resident, though more abundant during the migration periods. (Earliest arrivals: May 2, 1887; May 12, 1888; May 11, 1889; May 3, 1890; April 25, 1891. Bulk arrived: May 10, 1887; May 19, 1888; May 1, 1891).

120. *S. noveboracensis* (Gmel.), Water Thrush. I have collected only one specimen of this species, on May 10, 1890, in West Goshen.

121. *Geothlypis formosa* (Wils.), Kentucky Warbler. Infrequent summer resident. I shot a male July 29, 1888. It is considerably more frequent during the migrations.

120. *G. agilis* (Wils.), Connecticut Warbler. Infrequent migrant in the early fall; the only specimens I have found were two collected in 1889, on Sept. 20th and 28th, respectively, and I saw another on Sept. 25th (all in West Goshen).

123. *G. trichas* (Linn.), Maryland Yellow-throat. Common summer resident. (Earliest arrivals: May 9, 1888; May 3, 1890; April 24, 1891. Bulk arrived: May 7, 1887).

124. *Icteria virens* (Linn.), Yellow-breasted Chat. Infrequent summer resident. I noticed one on May 6, 1887, in West Goshen, and shot a pair (male and female) in Birmingham on July 6th of the same year. In the spring of 1897 I saw four pairs, the first of which arrived May 9th.

125. *Sylvania pusilla* (Wils.), Wilson's Warbler. Common migrant in the spring and fall. (Spring occurrences: May 18, 1886; May 12, 1888; May 10–17, 1890).

126. *S. canadensis* (Linn.), Canadian Warbler. Common migrant in the late spring and early fall. (Spring occurrence: May 19, 1888; May 11, 1889; May 10, 1890).

127. *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linn.), American Redstart. Abundant migrant in the spring and fall. (Spring occurrences: April 14 to May 17, 1886; May 7–13, 1887; May 12–19, 1888; May 10–17, 1890; April 28 to May 9, 1891. Fall occurrences: Aug. 11, 1886; Aug. 25, 1887; Sept. 20, 1889; Sept. 6–23, 1890).

128. *Anthus pennsylvanicus* (Lath.), American Pipit. Not uncommon, though of irregular occurrence in the fall and spring. (Earliest fall occurrence: Oct. 13, 1888. Latest spring occurrence: April 14, 1888, when I saw a flock of about 100).

129. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis* (Linn.), Catbird. Abundant summer resident. (Earliest spring arrivals: May 4, 1886; May 2, 1887; May 1, 1888; May 1, 1891; April 28, 1897. Bulk arrived: May 5, 1886; May 3, 1887; May 6, 1888; May 4, 1891. This species is more regu-

lar in regard to the time of its arrival than any other that I have observed.

130. *Harporhynchus rufus* (Linn.), Brown Thrasher. Common summer resident. (Earliest arrivals: April 25, 1886; April 23, 1887; April 28, 1888; April 20, 1889. Bulk arrived: April 26, 1887).

131. *Troglodytes aëdon* Vieill., House Wren. Abundant summer resident. (Earliest spring arrivals: April 22, 1886; April 27, 1887; March 31, 1888; April 17, 1891, Bulk arrived: April 29, 1887; April 4, 1888).

132. *T. hiemalis* Vieill., Winter Wren. Tolerably common winter resident. (Earliest occurrence: Sept. 25; latest occurrence, March 31).

133. *Certhia familiaris americana* (Bonap.), Brown Creeper. Tolerably common resident during the late fall, winter and early spring. (Earliest occurrence: Sept. 25, 1890. Latest occurrence: April 21, 1886).

134. *Sitta carolinensis* Lath., White-breasted Nuthatch. Common resident.

135. *S. canadensis* Linn., Red-breasted Nuthatch. A very infrequent migrant. I shot a female on April 27, 1889, and saw another individual on Sept. 29th of the same year; also a brightly colored individual on Oct. 17, 1896, and shot another April 28, 1897.

136. *Parus bicolor* Linn., Tufted Titmouse. Common migrant in the spring and fall.

137. *P. atricapillus* (Linn.), Black-capped Chickadee. Common winter resident, sometimes abundant.

138. *Regulus satrapa* Licht., Golden-crowned Kinglet. Common resident in the fall, winter and spring.

139. *R. calendula* (Linn.), Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Common migrant in the spring and fall.

140. *Turdus mustelinus* Gmel., Wood Thrush. Common summer resident.

141. *T. fuscescens* Steph., Wilson's Thrush. Not infrequent migrant. I have taken it only in the spring.

142. *T. ustulatus swainsonii* (Cab.), Olive-backed thrush. I have shot only two specimens of this species, on Sept. 9, 1887, and Sept. 2, 1895, both in West Goshen.

143. *T. aonalaschkœ pallasii* (Cab.), Hermit Thrush. Common migrant in the spring and fall. (Spring occurrences: May 17–21, 1886; April 2, 1888; May 11, 1889; April 15–28, 1891. In the fall it remains until about Nov. 15th).

144. *Merula migratoria* (Linn.), American Robin. Abundant summer resident. (Earliest spring arrivals: Jan. 26, 1887; Feb. 21, 1888; March 13, 1889; March 1, 1890; Feb. 24, 1891. Bulk arrived: March 13, 1887; March 10, 1888; March 14, 1889. Latest fall occurrences: Dec. 18, 1885; Nov. 25, 1887; Dec. 31, 1889; Nov. 1, 1890). To judge from these data, it would seem probable that a few remain through the mild winters.

145. *Sialia sialis* (Linn.), Bluebird. Common resident, but now not as numerous as at the commencement of the period of my observations. It migrates in severe winters.

—THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, JR., PH. D.

May 26, 1897, Wistar Inst. of Anat., Philada.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Scudder's Guide to the Orthoptera.[1]—Mr. Scudder has again placed the workers in systematic entomology under obligation to him, by the publication of an exceedingly useful manual of Orthoptera. This little volume consists of analytical tables, bibliographical notes, and a list of papers treating of North American Orthoptera. The scope of the work is well stated by the author in his preface as follows:

"The following tables and bibliographies are published, not as a finality, but for temporary use by students of Orthoptera in this country, who have few means for working up their collections. The author contemplates a general work on the classification of our Orthoptera, of which this is merely a prodromus, and which may serve its purpose until the material at hand has been more thoroughly studied; the frequent demands made for information have prompted it. The greater number of tables are based upon those of Stal, Brunner and de Saussure, but these authors are in no way responsible for the form in which they here appear."

The work will be warmly welcomed by all having collections of Orthoptera. For the first time, it is now possible for one not a specialist in the Orthoptera, to determine the North American genera of all families of this order.

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[1] Guide to the Genera and Classification of the North American Orthoptera found north of Mexico. By Samuel Hubbard Scudder. Cambridge, Edward W. Wheeler, 1897, 8vo, pp. 89, $1.00.